

THE ARAB TIMES

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The Future Of Palestine

III

The present artificial prosperous conditions in Palestine, owe their existence to some extent, to the abundance of capital which is imported into the country by the thousands of immigrants. The increase in the banks' credits, and in the amount of money in circulation, cause a rise in prices and wages, and draw more imports to the country, thus adding to the apparent wealth of the country.

The capital thus imported, and controlled mostly by Jews, could not be very useful for production purposes in Palestine. The country is not with the necessary raw materials for manufacturing undertakings, nor is the land of such fertility as to support a high standard of living as is being created by the large capital in the country. Further the power of consumption in Palestine, and even of the countries of the Near East, is not a promising one for products of factories which the financiers in the country might consider to establish.

But what is a very important question to be regarded in this connection is that the present inflow of capital into the country is not permanent. Sooner or later this inflow will terminate. There are many reasons which would bring about this termination. On international crises or a world depression, or even any regional depression such as the one which happened in America in 1929, would be a strong reason which would put an end to the inflow of capital to Palestine. When this would happen, and it will happen some day, the economic artificial prosperity of Palestine would collapse and the country then with a greater population would face a catastrophe. The whole population in general, will be hit by the crises and the situation in Palestine would become a very sad one for the people to live in.

Thus from the economic point of view, Palestine does not expect a healthy future.

Lloyd George on Tariffs

His willingness to give tariffs a fair trial was admitted by Mr. Lloyd George in speaking at the Manchester Reform Club.

"I have never said", he declared, "that there were no advantages in tariffs. The whole question was whether on the balance the advantages for this country would be on free trade or tariffs. When the time comes we shall have to produce a balance sheet as a business nation".

3,000 Italian Soldiers

Rome, Feb. 28. — On the eve of the departure of the main body of Italian troops for East Africa the regime of silence imposed during their mobilisation has ended and the papers are filled with reports of the departure of troops.

Amid cheers, the singing of war songs, and the playing of bands, 3,000 troops and specialists, including doctors and workmen from all parts of Italy, embarked at Naples last night on the liner "Vulcania" for Messina, where it will pick up 2,000 more troops for East Africa. General Graiani, Chief of Staff of the expedition, is aboard.

The Transatlantic liner "Conte Biancamano" is leaving for Messina from Naples tomorrow to embark 3,000 troops, 1,300 artisans from North Italy

Paraguay Leaves League Of Nations

Arms Embargo Causes Withdrawal

Asuncion, Sunday. — The Republic of Paraguay has notified the League of Nations of its decision to withdraw from membership, thus putting into effect the threat which Paraguay had made in January that she would resign from the League if the arms embargo by munitions-producing countries were lifted from Bolivia but enforced against herself.

When Bolivia accepted the proposals for a settlement of the dispute made by the Gran Chaco Committee of the League, Paraguay, which rejected them, was declared as a self-indicated offender.

Meanwhile the war over territorial rights to the "No Man's Land" frontier is continuing, and only yesterday Paraguayan successes were reported when 400 Bolivian troops were killed and a number of them taken prisoners after a further sortie.

Reuter

embarked at Genoa on the transport "Mazario Sauro" this evening for Eritrea.

The huge crowd, which assembled to see them off, cheered Signor Mussolini and the Fascist regime.

Reuter

Masaryk's Birthday
85th Birthday of Czech President

The President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Tomas G. Masaryk, celebrates on March 7th, 1935, his 85th birthday. He has been Head of the State since its restoration (in the autumn of 1918), in recognition of his services for the independence of the State an exception was made in the Constitution, whereby the re-election of the first President was not limited to only two periods in succession.

Born in a poor South Moravian family, he is of Slovak origin in his father's side and of Czech origin in his mother's, so that he is almost a prototype of the synthesis of these two branches of the Czechoslovak nation. His university studies and the beginnings of his university career are connected with Vienna, once the capital of the Habsburg Monarchy. By his marriage with a cultivated American lady he came into close contact with the Anglo-Saxon world. When in 1882 he arrived in Prague as Professor of Philosophy at the Czech University, the centre of the Czech national and cultural life, he started a scientific and critical movement in which he was not only the organizer but also a stubborn fighter for scientific truth against the prejudices of public opinion. At the beginning of the "nineties he entered politics, but soon returned to academic work; after preparing himself by a study of English and Russian philosophy, he built up the Czech nationalist philosophy and sought the meaning of Czech history of the humanitarian idea; in a series of books (especially in the "Czech Question") he expressed this conception which became the theoretical basis of his renewed political activity in the first decade of the present century. His European orientation and his special interest in the Slavonic nations, particularly Russia (as may be seen by his book "The Spirit of Russia"), led him to a sharp criticism of the foreign policy of Austria-Hungary; during the political trials against the Yugoslavs he revealed the shady methods used by the Monarchy in its Balkan policy. Thus on grounds of principle he found himself in opposition to the Monarchy, he lost his faith in its mission and *raison d'être*, and when the War broke out he went abroad in order to organize the Czechoslovak rebellion against the Habsburgs. He was its leader as president of the Czechoslovak National Council, the leading body of the Czechoslovak political emigration and the Czechoslovak revolutionary movement; he made known the Czechoslovak cause in Switzerland, France, England, Russia and the United States, and returned as a victor and Head of the new State in December 1918. In a remarkable book "The New Europe" he explained in French and English the programme of the Czechoslovak revolutionary movement; he caused it to be included among the war aims for the Allied Powers and outlined a plan of a new Europe according to Czechoslovak ideas. In his book of memoirs entitled "Svetova revoluce" (1925), which appeared in all the world languages, he describes the leading part he played in the struggle for the political freedom of the nation. He was made President of the restored State in 1918, was confirmed in his office by the elections of 1920 and was re-elected in 1927 and 1934.

Notice From The
Jerusalem Execution Office

File No. 2166-30

- 1) Shares: 4-40 out of 16-24. Nature of property: Malasa Land. Situation: Beit-Safafa (Karam El-Wali). Town: Jerusalem. Total area: 15 donnams approximately. Estimated value of the total land: £P. 125. Boundaries: E: Khadr Awad Allah previously and now Haj-Hassan Masalah, W: Previously Osman Adi and now Haj-Hassan Musa, N: public road, S: Yehia Ohyan.
- 2) Shares: 4184 out of 30464. Nature of property: Land planted with trees. Situation: Beit-Safafa (Hakouret El-Jora). Town: Jerusalem. Total area: 8 donnams approximately. Estimated value of total land: £P. 60. Boundaries: E: Musa Hassan, W: Old boundary, N: Previously Abu-Issa and The Jews, S: Road.
- 3) Shares: 4184 out of 30464. Nature of property: Land planted with trees. Situation: Beit-Safafa (Hakouret El-Jora). Total area: 1 donnam approximately. Estimated value of total land: £P. 25. Boundaries: E: Khadr Awad Allah and Private Road, W: S: Khadr Awad Allah, N: Road.
- 4) Shares: 1 out of 10. Nature of property: Malasa Land. Situation: Beit-Safafa (Karam El-Wali). Town: Jerusalem. Total area: 40 donnams approximately. Estimated value of total land: £P. 800. Boundaries: E: S: Miri Emsi, W: Khalil and Samoor, N: Hussein Jadallah.
- 5) Shares: 4 out of 40. Nature of property: Land planted with trees. Situation: Beit-Safafa (Khalil-Ali). Town: Jerusalem. Total Area: 4. 12 donnams approximately. Estimated value of total land: £P. 45. Boundaries: E: S: Hussein Jadallah, W: Khatfah: Mahmud Abu Dahn.

Be it known to all concerned that the shares in the above described land property of Muhammad Musa Hmeid of Beit-Safafa, are hereby put up for sale by public auction to cover a debt due by him to Hakham Widal Sornaga amounting to £P. 60 plus costs and interest.

Whoever desires to purchase the said lands may apply to the Execution Office at Jerusalem within the said period of one month from date of publication hereof and participate in the bidding on payment of a deposit of 10% of the above estimated value.

All Land Registry and Auction fees will be defrayed by the purchaser.

Sgd. Hassan Jarallah.

EXECUTION OFFICER.

2.2.35.

Notice From The
Jerusalem Execution Office

File No. 771-32

Shares: In whole. Nature of property: House of 2 floors: The upper floor contains 5 rooms, corridor & appurtenances & the lower floor contains 4 rooms, small corridor & appurtenances. Situation: Sheikh-Jarrah.

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Town: Jerusalem. Estimated Value: £P. 3000. Highest Bid Offered: £P. 500. Boundaries: E: Raabeed Mamlook & others W: Road, N: Waqf Land R: Alexandria Drujonksy.

Be it known to all concerned that the above described house property of Abdul Latif El-Nashashbi, is hereby put up for sale by public auction to cover a debt of £P. 37,500 plus costs and interest due to Mayor El-Nashar.

The sale of the above property is hereby advertised for a further period of 15 days from date of publication hereof.

Whoever desires to purchase the said property may apply to the Execution Office Jerusalem within the said period of 15 days from date of publication hereof, and participate in the bidding on payment of a deposit of 10% of the above estimated value, provided the new bid offered be 5% in excess of the above highest bid offered.

All Land Registry, Municipal and Auction fees will be defrayed by the purchaser.

Sgd. Hassan Jarallah.

EXECUTION OFFICER.

JERUSALEM

21.2.35

Threat To Party Unity

London, Feb. 28. — The question whether Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will continue to lead the National Government much longer is being discussed in political circles.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in a speech at Loughton yesterday evening, said that in Mr. MacDonald, the Government and above all the Conservative party were carrying a burden of the most grievous kind.

"If Mr. Baldwin decides that we shall enter a general election under such a leadership", said Mr. Churchill, "I shall certainly be unable to agree to that course".

This statement of Mr. Churchill's undoubtedly constitutes a serious threat to the unity of the Conservative party and possibly will bring to a head the fires which have been smouldering for a long time among party supporters, the majority of whom have loyally supported Mr. MacDonald, but have never shown enthusiasm for his leadership, although recognising the services that he rendered to the country in the 1931 crisis.

Arab Federation, Printing Press

THE ARAB TIMES

Vol. I No. 6 Jerusalem 2nd, March 1935.

(Saturday)

Thul-Qi'dah 27th. 1353. Price 10 Mills

Freedom Of Press In Palestine Suspension Of Two Nationalist Papers

Arab Federation, Three months. Ash-Shabab, Two months.
Suspension According to H.E.'s discretion
Apparent Government Intention
To Have No Nationalist Papers.

Last week the Jewish papers have been leading a vehement campaign against the Arabs, and have called upon the Jewish population to form a Jewish army for the purpose of defending the Jews against the Arabs. On Wednesday February 20th., the Police confiscated two rifles and a quantity of bullets at a house of a Jewish resident at Behavia. On February 24th. the daily paper "The Arab Federation" published the rumours as to the confiscation of arms at the Jewish house, and demanded that the Palestine Government issue an official communique on the subject. There was some exaggeration in the news as reported, but the paper inferring that it did not believe the astonishing news, demanded a statement from the government. On February 25th., the Police Department announced that it has confiscated two rifles and 840 rounds of bullets at Behavia. On February 26th., the "Arab Federation" appeared with an editorial on the subject. Ash-Shabab magazine appeared on February 25th., 1935, and contained no reference to the question of the confiscation of arms. On Tuesday, February 26th., the proprietor of the "Arab Federation" and "Ash-Shabab" received information from the government that the High Commissioner-in-Council has ordered the suspension of the former for three months and of the latter for two months. The suspension orders appear hereafter, and they show clearly that the question of suspending the paper is a necessary measure on the part of the High Commissioner, and not a reason for the order is announced. The suspension

K-97-84

The Press Ordinance, 1933.

Order-in-Council by the High Commissioner under
Section 19 (2).

Whereas by Section 19 (2) of the Press Ordinance, 1933, it is provided inter alia that, if any matter appearing in a newspaper is, in the opinion of the High Commissioner-in-Council, likely to endanger the public peace, the High Commissioner may by Order-in-Council suspend the publication of the newspaper for such period as he may think fit and shall state in the said order the period of suspension.

And whereas, I, Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, High Commissioner for Palestine, am of the opinion that certain matter appearing in the issue of Al Wihda al-Arabiya newspaper of the 26th February, 1935, is likely to endanger the public peace, I do hereby order that the publication of the said newspaper shall be suspended for a period of three months from the date hereof.

Given under my hand this 26th day of February 1935.

Arthur Wauchope
HIGH COMMISSIONER-IN-COUNCIL

K-98-85

The Press Ordinance, 1933.

Order-in-Council by the High Commissioner under
Section 19 (2).

Whereas by Section 19 (2) of the Press Ordinance, 1933, it is provided inter alia that, if any matter appearing in a newspaper is, in the opinion of the High Commissioner-in-Council, likely to endanger public peace, the High Commissioner may by Order-in-Council suspend the publication of the newspaper for such period as he may think fit and shall state in the said order the period of such suspension.

And Whereas, I, Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, High Commissioner for Palestine, am of the opinion that certain matter appearing in the issue of Ash-Shabab newspaper of the 25th February 1935 is likely to endanger the public peace, I do hereby order that the publication of the said newspaper shall be suspended for a period of two months from the date hereof.

Given under my hand this 26th day of February 1935.

Arthur Wauchope
HIGH COMMISSIONER-IN-COUNCIL

Both the suspended papers are the nationalist papers in the country. They represent the Arab public opinion and are the organs of the Arab Youth Federation, the Nationalist group in the Arab Executive, and the new party, which is being formed. The suspension of those two papers by the Government, conveys the fact that the Government of Palestine does not desire that the nationalists in Palestine have their own papers. The opposition of the Government to the Arab press in general, and to the Arab Federation and Ash-Shabab in particular, is no more a secret. The Jewish papers publish articles and comments such as would more than endanger public peace. The Jewish papers publish insults, curses, and illogical references to the Arabs and the Arab press, such as would deserve indefinite suspension. But we never heard that the Government of Palestine treated the Jewish papers in the same manner as it treats the Arabic papers.

Furthermore the history of Palestine never mentioned that a daily paper has been suspended for more than one month. The Arab nationalist daily "Al-Jami'a al-Arabiyya", was suspended for 34 days in 1929 (September), when the situation in Palestine was very tense and critical. But none knows that a daily paper has been suspended by the authorities for three months, particularly in times and conditions such as exist at present.

Ever since our contemporaries "The Arab Federation" and "Ash-Shabab" appeared, the Palestine Government has been suspending those two papers, for no special reason, except the belief, by H. E. the High Commissioner, that the papers contained such matter as would endanger public peace. And on no occasion was public peace threatened or affected by articles appearing in either the "Arab Federation", or "Ash-Shabab".

We do not oppose that justice be meted to all concerned in the country, but we feel certain that the two Arabic papers do not deserve suspension, at least do not deserve suspension for three months, and two months! If the two papers deserve anything at all, a warning would have been the punishment. But to suspend a weekly magazine for two months, and a daily paper—with a monthly budget of three hundred pounds—for three months, is nothing that a government could be proud of. We feel certain that the Government of Palestine has a definite policy of persecuting the Arab papers in general, and the Arab Federation and Ash-Shabab in particular. The action of the government moves us to believe that the authorities do not wish the nationalists to have their own organs.

Nothing more could be said in this connection. We pray H.E. the Commissioner to reconsider his orders suspending the two Arabic papers. The suspension of one daily paper, such as the Arab Federation, is a blow, not only to the proprietor, but to a group of editors, labourers, messengers, and other employees, who number more than 56 in Jerusalem and throughout the country. In other words fifty six families of the Arab population will have to starve for three months unless H.E. sees fit to rescind his orders.

We understand that the proprietor of the suspended papers intends to publish a circular in the English language, and send thousands of copies to London, Great Britain and India, in order to carry to the British people and the Indian Muslims the position taken by the Palestine Administration against the Arabic Press. We in turn, will also send hundreds of this issue to England, to show the British people and Government, who have been noted throughout the ages, for the existence of freedom of speech in their own lands, that their representatives in Palestine, deny this right to the peoples under their administration.

Non-Stop E. African Flight

Salisbury, Feb. 23. — The first non-stop flight from Madergascar to Southern Rhodesia has been accomplished by the Italian airman Commander Carlo Adamoli, who landed here yesterday afternoon. Reuter.

Prince Of Wales Homeward Bound

London, Monday. — The Prince of Wales left Budapest for Paris last night. This morning his special car was detached from the train at Vienna and attached to the Munich express. BOWE.

Sir A. Chamberlain's Daughter Marries

London, Feb. 21. — The chapel of the Houses of Parliament was the scene of the wedding to-day of Diana, the daughter of Sir Austin Chamberlain, and Mr. Arthur Terence, son of the late Brigadier Sir Arthur Maxwell.

The marriage was postponed from February 6 owing to the death of the bridegroom's father, Canon Carnegie, who officiated, in a connection of the bride as he married her famous grandfather's widow. The bride carried a bunch of white orchids, of which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain wore a bloom in his buttonhole. Reuter.

Col. T.E. Lawrence Retires Outstanding Figure In Arab Revolt

It is reported that Col. T.E. Lawrence, now known as Aircraftman T. E. Shaw, the romantic figure in the history of the Arab revolution, will leave the Royal Air Force on March 1st.

Pardon Of Arab Prisoners May 9th. Probable Day

An Arabic daily mentioned that the High Commissioner might use his power of pardon on May 6th., the King's Jubilee, to pardon the prisoners of the 1929 disturbances.

We sincerely hope that H.E. will not disappoint the Arabs.

The First Hebrew Film

Tel-Aviv residents attended the exhibition of the first Hebrew film last week. The picture covers the last fifty years of Jewry in Palestine. One of the scenes was that of the Royal Jewish Fusiliers, who volunteered to co-operate with the E. R. F. in its Palestine campaign.

The film contained several political scenes, and forecasted serious Jewish political ambitions. It would have been more proper, and less insulting to the Arabs, had the authorities banned the exhibition of such scenes.

Against Land To Jews Fallaheen To Turn Their Lands Into Waqf To Mosques

Seeing that the Jews are making every possible endeavour to purchase the lands of the fallaheen in the Jerusalem and Hebron districts, the Arabs have resolved to put a strong stand against the Jewish aims. Besides the several meetings which were held, the religious orders which have been declared, the speeches against land sale which have been delivered in the villages, the fallaheen have decided to turn their lands into "waqf" to the Mosque of Omar. Once a property becomes Waqf, it becomes the property of the Mosque of Omar and of the Muslim community, and as thus it could not be sold for ever.

Several Arab villagen have already turned their lands into "Waqf". Nine villages will this week follow the same procedure. It is expected that within the coming two months most of the Jerusalem and Hebron district villagen will become Muslim waqf.

Sir John Simon To Visit Berlin Russia Also On Schedule

London, Monday. — Sir John Simon announced in the House of Commons to-day that he would visit Berlin in the very near future. Official visits by the Foreign Secretary are also likely to Moscow and other important capitals. Reuter.

Re Vargel Currency

We published in our issue of February 26th. a statement received from the Chief Secretary, about certain assertions which had appeared in the Arab Times.

It is regretted, however, that a mistake occurred in publishing the denial. The sentence a certain Bank Manager in Palestine, hesitating as to the authenticity of a fifty pound note, was asked by the Treasury, in reply to his demand for an advice, to cash the note and to keep quiet", was inaccurately published as follows:

"A certain Bank Manager in Palestine, hesitating as to the authenticity of a fifty pound note, was told to cash it and to keep quiet."

The Error is regretted.

Muslims In Poland

The Warsaw community of Polish muslimans held recently a general meeting in order to discuss the question of building a mosque in Warsaw.

The meeting was informed that the Municipality of Warsaw not only offered a site of some 2000 sqm. in the heart of the capital but will also carry out the necessary regulation works. Two adjoining streets will be called Mecca and Medina streets.

The mosque will be erected in the oriental style and will have all modern conveniences making of it a representative building.

Col. Dawid Tuhon Mirza Baranowski is acting as president of the Committee with Mr. Abdul Hamid Churamowicz as vice-president.

The Arab Times

Starting from this number the Arab Times will appear in both languages, Arabic and English. We hope to publish the paper daily in the near future. We also hope to introduce several improvements on the paper, such as Reuter's Telegrams, sports, foreign problems, and other features which are necessary for an up-to-date newspaper.

The Ex-Khedive

H. H. the Ex-Khedive of Egypt has cut short his sojourn in Palestine, and left for Europe.

No Rents Restriction

The Jerusalem Municipal Council announced that it will not urge the enactment of a Rents Restriction Law in Jerusalem. Many tenants have been disappointed by the decision.

Women Deputies In Turkish Assembly

Istanbul, Feb. 15 Seventeen out of 20 women candidates have been elected to the National Assembly which has over 400 members. All but 19 Independents are Kemalists the only party in Turkey.